

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG. "LUTZ" W. Capt. C. Dawers. WEDNESDAY, Noon, 7th October.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA. "PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. R. Rott. About WEDNESDAY, 7th October.

MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE. "PRINZ WILHELM" Capt. W. v. Senden. THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 8th October.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN. "BORNEO" Capt. F. Embill. Middle of October.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA. CALEDONNIEN. Martin. 28th Sept., P.M.

MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS. ERNEST SIMONS. Girard. 29th Sept., at 1 P.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA. POLYNESIE. Broc. 12th Oct., P.M.

MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS. VILLE DE LA CIOTAT. Batillon. 13th Oct., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP—DUNKIRK—LA PALlice—MARSEILLES—GENOA—NAPLES—COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA—WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES " 29 " 29.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.)—VANCOUVER—SEATTLE—SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER—13 DAYS.

LONDON AND PARIS " 26 "

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALlice, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL OLRY. 12th Oct. CORSE. 11th Jan. 1909.

† CEYLAN. 26th Nov.

† New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES, LTD.

Hongkong 25th March, 1908.

Intimation.

No. 1 DOCK. Length inside 614 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK. Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. J. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half Oct.	SHANGHAI	First half Oct.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA	Second half Oct.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half Oct.	SHANGHAI	Second half Oct.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half Oct.	JAPAN	Second half Oct.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Nov.	SHANGHAI	First half Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1908.

[36]

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 2 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents:—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [60]

Dr. M. H. OLSON.

THE LATEST METHOD

OF THE

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRUGS (TASTELESS) FORM.

CURE NO PAIN!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERING.

NOW DESPAIR,

seeing a doctor's bill or tall up, and

but the

of quackery, may safely, surely

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Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. J. A. LYON, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

TO-MORROW,

the 26th September, 1908, at 3.30 P.M., within the premises, No. 74, Robinson Road, (top floor), Kowloon,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

Double and Single BEDSTEPS, TEAK-WOOD OVERMANTLES, SIDEBORDS with BEVELLED GLASS, WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, OIL PAINTINGS and WATER COLOURS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c.

ALSO

One HAAKE PIANO.

On view on day of sale.

Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. [567]

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Public Auction Sale to be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of September, 1908, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kai Lung Wan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Acres.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.	S.	E.	W.			
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.			
1	1	Between Rural Building Lot 51 and Government Road, Lang Wan.	(As per plan.)	2.68	450	2,850			

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. (855

Entertainment.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

[Lift to First Floor.]

Important Display of Furnishing Fabrics.

BROCADES, TAPESTRIES, DAMASKS.

Special Attention to Coast Orders.

CHINTZES, GRETTONNES, CASEMENT CLOTHS.

Artistic and Exclusive Stock.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
General Drapers, Furnishers,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1908.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND DYING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Manager, TO-MORROW, the 26th September, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th September, 1908, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. [822]

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

ENTRIES FOR THE HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE SHIELD COMPETITION 1908-9 will close at the under-mentioned T-MORROW, 26th September.

Entrance Fee \$10 each team.

E. E. ASGER,
Hon. Sec. and Treas.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. [831]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 3rd October, at 1.30 P.M. at the Office of the Jockey Club on the Ground floor of the Jockey Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1908. [861]

Entimations.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

N.O. 653.—With reference to Government Notification No. 491 of 13th July, 1908, which is hereby cancelled, it is notified that, on and after 1st January, 1909, the Fees (payable monthly) at Queen's College will be \$40 per annum in all classes.

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. [859]

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.),

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS,

SALMON BELLIES, CADFISH

BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN

ANCHOVIES, SARDELLES,

CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [860]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ... \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed,

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [48]

WARE COPPER AND SILVER COINS.

FOR SALE.

A MOST Valuable, and Rare Collection of Ancient COINS consisting of those of the SASSANIAN, GREEK, GRÆCO-BACTRIAN, INDO-SCYTHIAN, AND EARLY HINDU DYNASTIES, THE SULTANS OF DELHI (including Pathan and Suri Kings) AND OF KASHMIR, THE MOGHUL EMPERORS, THE AMIRS OF AFGHANISTAN AND OF BUKHARA, THE SHAHS OF PERSIA, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COINS OF GREAT NUMISMATIC INTEREST, BEAUTY AND RARITY.

Apply to—

I. U. MIRZA,
Supreme Court,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1908. [721]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOO R

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS,

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [804]

ADMIRAL ROZHDISTVENSKY'S "DEATH."

HOW THE NEWS WAS CIRCULATED.

St. Petersburg, August 16.

Admiral Rozhdistvensky has returned from Naumheim to Russia, and is now living with his wife and family in their country house. Recently he was in St. Petersburg for a short time on business, and a correspondent of the *Boire* *Gazette* managed to obtain an interview with him.

"Of all the newspapers which commented on my death," he said, "the English were the worst. Our new allies violently attacked me, and showed up remorselessly all my faults. The French papers were more appreciative. I will tell you quite frankly that I read the death notices of myself in the Russian and foreign newspapers with perfect composure. Only the clippings from friendly papers interested me. To my enemies I pay no attention."

The Admiral says that the report of his death originated with "a poor, very poor, little Jew from Russia who was connected with a great German paper, and who seems to have haunted the kitchens and the servants' quarters of the Naumheim hotels in order to pick up stray items of information about notable guests. Now, in foreign hotels the greatest care is taken to conceal the fact that any of the guests is sick, and if the sick person is dying he or she is wrapped in a sheet and carried out by the back way to the hospital in order that he may not die in the hotel."

THE ADMIRAL ON HIS COMPLEXION.
"When I arrived in Naumheim I was quite sick and extremely fatigued by the journey. My complexion was worse than that of a corpse, my breathing was short, and I had no appetite, being only able to take milk and medicine. To make things look still worse, I had always at my side a young doctor, and, under those circumstances, of course, the arrival of such a guest as myself was not particularly agreeable to the hotel manager."

"The young Jew of whom I speak heard of my arrival through a lackey, who assured him that I would soon die. He then wrote to Russia for my biography, and placed it with a number of German papers, telling them to have it ready. When he came to the hotel, however, for more news, he found that his friend the lackey had been discharged, whereupon he questioned another servant, who said to him: 'Don't you know that we have not the right to give out any information about our guests?'

"This reply convinced him that something had happened to me, otherwise the lackey would have said that I was nowhere. Accordingly he went to the 'porter'—and, offering him £20, asked if it wasn't true that something had happened to their guest, Rozhdistvensky from Russia."

"The 'porter' refused the money with a gesture of infinite contempt, and a spirited declaration that 'Not for all the riches in the world would I tell you a word about misfortunes which happen to the guests in this hotel! Whereupon, the Jew, finding that he could make nothing out of the porter, came, not un-naturally, to the conclusion that Rozhdistvensky was dead. Stung by that fierce desire to make a 'scoop' and that dreadful fear of the 'other correspondents,' he rushed to the nearest telegraph office, and sent a wire to the agency."

THE FIFTEEN-POWER CORRESPONDENT.
"Probably he represented several other agencies as well, and was 'our own correspondent' to no end of newspapers, for I have heard of a case here in Russia of a correspondent playing this game with great profit and amusement to himself, until once, when he was accidentally wounded, about fifteen great newspapers in various parts of Europe received simultaneously, through an agency, the terrible news that their own, their very own, correspondent had been shot."

"At first it was supposed that fifteen different foreign correspondents had fallen beneath the bullets of the Cossacks, and as at that time a massacre of all the foreigners in Russia was confidently predicted, nobody was surprised at the 'Tear beginning' with a wholesale massacre of foreign newspaper men. Finally, however, sceptical and well-informed persons drew attention to the fact that all these fifteen correspondents had the same name. This led to inquiries; the truth was ascertained; and the fifteen power correspondent suddenly found himself hopelessly out of a job."

The Rozhdistvensky man completed his work by wiring the "news" to all the newspapers which had his article in type. Next morning, on ambulating into the hotel reading-room after breakfast, the Admiral was astonished to find no newspaper in the room, but this ingenious move of the manager's to conceal from his distinguished guest the news of his own death failed, owing to the fact that Russian friends began to arrive with newspapers in their hands and that telegrams began to come in dozens. "The Admiral is, unfortunately, in a bad state of health, and it is very doubtful if he will ever recover. He will probably remain for the rest of the summer at Sestroyetsk, a popular bathing resort on the Gulf of Finland, near the Finnish frontier, and about an hour by train from St. Petersburg."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

TRUNK MURDER AT MARSEILLES.

ARMENIAN LADY KILLED AND CUT UP.

Paris, Aug. 24.

Marseilles has been the scene of a terrible crime not unlike that committed by the Gouls at Monte Carlo.

Last week Louisa Elia Omali, an Armenian lady, aged 50, arrived from Havre. She had just arrived from South America, and put up at an hotel kept by a friend, Mme. Laillo. She confided her money, some £36, to Cesare Tasso, the hotel keeper's son-in-law, for him to get it changed into French money. As Tasso did not give her the money, after waiting two days, she went to his house to claim it. She was not seen alive again.

Last night the other tenants of the Tasso house informed the police that there was an unbearable odour coming from his apartments, and this morning the police forced the door, and discovered the horrible truth.

Almost at the same time, Tasso, who disappeared on Thursday, went to the police commissary and gave himself up for Louisa's murder. He has made full confession.

LOST THE MONEY AT CARDS.
"The money that the dead woman confided to him he lost at cards after losing all his money. His efforts to raise cash were in vain. When the woman came to him he was alone, his wife and children being away on holiday. He invited Louisa into the dining-room, and told her that, by coming to him, she had saved him the trouble of making a journey to take the money to her."

He pretended to go into another room to fetch the money, but while the unsuspecting victim was looking out of the window he sprang at her and strangled her. She offered very little resistance, and made no sound. Then the murderer dragged the body into a corner of the room, locked the door, and went out to get some fresh air. He lunched with his mother-in-law at the hotel, and did not return to his home until late in the evening.

He decided to dispose of the body by putting it in a trunk, but unable to get it in, he took two razors and cut off the head of his victim; then he cut open the body and removed the entrails and the heart, and was then able to get the body in a trunk.

THOUGHT OF THE GOULD CRIME.
"At this moment," he says, "I thought of the Gould crime." He made a parcel of the head and other parts of the body, and put it in the kitchen loft. Then he left the town and joined his wife and children, with whom he spent the week-end. He returned this morning with the intention of disposing of the trunk and putting the parcel into the sea. The crowd in front of the house, however, made it clear that his crime had been discovered, and he therefore gave himself up to the police.

After making his cynical confession he tried to shoot himself, but the revolver was snatched from him.

The murderer, who is 25 years of age, is well-known in Marseilles, where he carried on the business of emigration agent, and speculated on the Stock Exchange. Mme. Laillo, the murderer's mother-in-law, is the mother of a well-known opera singer.

The evening papers state that deceased's brother died in 1901 in mysterious circumstances, being found dead at his brother's residence on the morning of his intended departure by steamer from Marseilles.—*Morning Leader*.

Entimations.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY TO THE NAVAL YARD of the under-mentioned Timber Materials for one year from 1st October, 1908, viz:—

TEAK, AMERICAN FIR OR OREGON PINE, CAMPHOR, WOOD, HARDWOODS, BARK, THICKSTUFF, SCANTLING, PLANK, AND BOARD.

Form of Tender, and information in regard to the conditions of contract, &c., can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H. M. Naval Yard. A deposit of one hundred dollars will be required with each tender, but this will be returned on the acceptance or rejection of the same. The Tenders, which will be received till noon on 1st proximo, should be sealed and addressed to the Naval Store Officer, H. M. Naval Yard. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. R. ISLAND,
Naval Store Officer.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1908. [862]

PABST BREWING COMPANY,

MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [861]

O. C. MOOSA,
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND

SPLENDID STOCK OF

FRENCH MILLINERY,

VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

BLACK AND TAN GLACE KID

from the best American Manufacturer.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES,

Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS

and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coast

ports orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1908. [864]

Entimation.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children, and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:—

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
CALDERON MORGES & Co., Hongkong.

To Let.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE

BUILDINGS, and No. 108, DES VOEUX

ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL,

1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [860]

TO LET.

CODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [859]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE,

Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [859]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S

ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms

and Servants' Quarter.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [857]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd

Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road

Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shawan,

Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—

THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,

E. D. Sassoon & Co.,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [858]

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon,

at \$45 plus taxes per month.

Immediate possession.

Apply to—

A. RAYMOND,

C/o J. J. David & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1908. [861]

Consignees.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "INVERIC,"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-

HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND

MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby requested to

send in their Bills of Lading for countersign-

ature and to take immediate delivery of their

Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel

will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk

and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in

any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1908. [859-2]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship.

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods

will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel

will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk

and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of

the 25th instant, will be landed at Consignees'

risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE

and PENANG are requested to take IM-

MEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods

from alongside, such Cargo impeding the dis-

charge of the vessel will be landed and stored

Announcements.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt

Whiskies distilled in Scotland

or

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Per Dozen - - \$16.50

RAINIER BEER

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1908.

THE ESTIMATES.

When His Excellency the Governor set out to frame his introductory speech on the Estimates it is reasonable to suppose that he called to his assistance the heads of the various official departments under the Government to assist him in his task. And it is reasonable also to suppose that none of those heads was so circumspect or, shall we say, so inclined that he was anxious to look at the affairs, conduct and administration of his particular department as to present an entirely unbiased opinion of the results achieved during the year. Therefore, the Governor's statements and conclusions are, in a way, the reflex of his subordinates' ideas and aspirations rather than their admission of the actual condition of things. We take advantage of His Excellency's suggestion that his statements—for which he must of course be held responsible whatever the source—to submit a few considerations which we are afraid will not in every case coincide with his views. We do not intend to traverse his assertions—which we assume is the proper term to use in this connection—in their entirety but to deal generally with some of the contentions which were used as arguments by His Excellency in the course of his marvellously lengthy address. Taking it for granted that the vast majority of our readers have assimilated, or attempted to assimilate, the complex figures relating to the estimated revenue and expenditure of Hongkong for 1909—and we are compelled to say that unless they had the Estimates in printed form before them they must have fancied themselves in the throes of a nightmare, without beginning or end—we will for a moment regard the highly optimistic tone of the Governor in dealing with the finances of this Colony. Of course all Governments are optimistic; it is their duty and policy to be optimistic; but, as Burns said, "facts are chiefs that winna darg," and it is facts which we propose to present and deductions from those facts, which apparently escaped His Excellency's attention. Almost in the opening words of his speech, the Governor suggested that the barometer of our financial position was to a certain extent affected by the land sales, the barometer and tides being favourite similes of the speaker. If the land sales are satisfactory then the prosperity of the Colony is assured, said His Excellency in effect. Well, we take him at his word, and regard the land sales of 1908 and those estimated for next

year, in order to discover the reason for the optimism which is in him. The normal revenue—and mark the word "normal"—derived from land sales is \$300,000, but in 1907 they only realised \$159,000 and this year they are expected to fall to \$150,000. Next year it is estimated that the sum to be obtained from this quarter will amount to \$150,000. In other words, the land sales which stand as our barometer indicating progress, are to be fifty per cent. under normal, so that instead of the instrument pointing to "better weather" as His Excellency put it we should say it points to "rain and wind-storms." The Colony, on the Governor's own showing, is so far below normal that even optimistic estimates only place it at half-bad. If the chief administrator has so little faith in the future as revealed by his figures, how are ordinary matter-of-fact citizens who take figures as their guide to trust in an optimism based on a fifty per cent. basis below normal? Coming to another point which we have dealt with on many occasions, we are gratified to learn that our contention regarding the real meaning of the transference of the Widows and Orphans Fund was well grounded. In all the voluminous despatches which passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of Hongkong on the subject of this Fund, which is all-important to the contributors and beneficiaries, it was laid down in precise language that the Government in assuming control, and converting the Fund into general revenue, was acting the role of a philanthropic guardian. It was a case of saving the people—the members of the Civil Service—from themselves. So benign and considerate was the Government that it was resolved at all costs to capture that unearned increment and utilise it as thought fit. Who that read the Colonial Secretary's speech in answer to the averments of Mr. Murray Stewart could think otherwise, unless they were misguided churls? Yet all along we voiced the opinion that the action of the Government was a deliberate attempt to snatch—to use no harsher term—the compulsory savings of the Civil Servants from their care and secure them as a set off against any possible deficit. Were we wrong in that view or can the words of the Governor be taken to imply any other meaning than the one we suggested? The money, approaching \$400,000, is to be considered by the Government as a loan, to be invested in remunerative work which will benefit the Colony, but it is a loan that is never repayable. It may be argued that it is repayable in the shape of pensions, but we have only to refer to the fact that the annual contributions exceed \$400,000, while the out-payments are not estimated to be more than \$9,500 next year, to expose the fallacious nature of the argument. The pursuer who robbed the passengers of his ship in order to found orphan asylums was not more charitable or immaculate than the Government—and, unless we read the Governor's speech wrongly, His Excellency admits the fact. Not only that, but there is a permanent danger that the Colony will have to submit to taxation in order that the Fund—which never cost the ratepayers a single cash, and was entirely outwith the public knowledge and administration of the ratepayers' representatives, a Fund, moreover, which was steadily growing in excess of the pensions awarded or claimed—there is a danger, we maintain, that the people who have nothing to do with the Fund, or the misdirected capital, may have to pay for benefits which do not come to them and for which they should have no responsibility. But that is, after all, an indeterminate question, which will never be elucidated, seeing that the \$400,000 is now merged in the general revenue. However, the absorption of the fund contributed to the prosperity of the Colony, for which we are all, or should be, extremely grateful. Let us turn now to another indication shown by the barometer kept and subsidised in Government quarters. We are told that because the trade of Canton is increasing it may be very properly deduced that the trade of Hongkong is bound to flourish. Time and again we have endeavoured to present the view that the very fact of Canton's prosperity, its increasingly large direct foreign trade and the establishment of factories which must in the nature of things become the rivals of those existing in Hongkong, constitutes a menace to the future welfare of merchants and traders in this Colony. One cannot help wondering by what logical sequence of ideas His Excellency arrived at the opinion that the progress of Canton implied the prosperity of Hongkong. We diffidently submit that the reverse is the only true and consistent condition. Will it be maintained that because the Provincial Government of the two Kwang is fostering the development of a cement factory—erected, certainly, by private individuals but nevertheless under the aegis of the Viceroy—the result of its operations will not affect the Hok On Cement Works? Is it to be suggested that the plant factory at Canton can have no detrimental effects on the factory established in Hongkong? His Excellency has spoken frequently and emphatically of his desire to see this Colony become in a measure independent of the shipping trade

by the inauguration of industrial enterprises, but if Canton follows suit, as it is doing, and if these industries in Canton are protected, encouraged and stimulated to greater efforts how is Hongkong to be benefited? What about the weaving factory started in Canton, which is to rob Hongkong of its immense godown business in the storage of cotton yarn; and what of the vessels, carrying the raw product from India, which ignore Hongkong as a distributing port, and are practically our only hope of salvation? Again we fear that we are in disagreement with the conclusion which His Excellency emphasised in support of his optimistic bent of mind. Canton, in our opinion, will develop at the expense of Hongkong and no power on earth can prevent it. When His Excellency was enjoying the record of the Commissioner of Customs did he happen to read the statement by Consul-General Marshall to the effect that the Cantonese excel all other natives of China in intellect, business capacity and initiative, and did he remember that the vigour of that irrepressible desire to advance accounts in great degree for the present position of this Colony? His Excellency the Governor placed infinite stress on the fact that the Chairman of the directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation holds rosy views of the future. Mr. Shenton was unquestionably right from the Bank's point of view, and from the fact that the Corporation is a dominating factor in the financial affairs of China, but Hongkong is not one of the issues in the actual sense of the word. If it were, why should the premier Bank of the Orient so restrict trade that it prefers to invest huge sums in absolutely unremunerative stocks instead of seeking to develop local enterprise and encourage local initiative by the adoption of an attitude of trade confidence? Were the Bank to pursue a policy having as its object the development of Hongkong industries, a policy which its directors could very materially assist, by the circulation of money, instead of locking up monumental sums in gold investments and securities in England and America—sums, which we are in a position to assert, return a mere one to one, and a half per cent. per annum—then the commercial development of the Colony would be assured. The Government can help local undertakings by granting land on favourable terms, while the Bank can perform its share by affording facilities in the way of advances to incipient enterprises in order to pave the way to their ultimate success. His Excellency described with much gusto the inauguration of a quarantine station, which was for all practical purposes handed over to the Government as a gift by the emigration agents who were engaged in the South African coolie traffic, but we may be permitted to observe that at least part of the land might be reserved for the accommodation of those miserable deportees who are at present exposed to the elements summer and winter at the Magistracy compound. It would undoubtedly be an act of charity to provide them with the decencies of civilisation, rather than expend money in pampering people who rather enjoy than otherwise the experience of leading a lotus life under the tender care of the Government. It is not as if provision could not be made for these unfortunate misfits in life, because everything is ready for their reception, even to the quarters for those appointed to maintain order. But perhaps the Government is above acknowledging a suggestion, so we may leave it at that. Reference was made to the deficiency in the current year's Estimates resulting from the fluctuations in exchange, but it never seems to enter the official mind that, following the example of commercial bodies, an equalisation fund could be established to mitigate the vagaries in finance of those who advise the Government—whoever they may be, and the Governor was extremely guarded in his reference to them—as to the probable silver values during the year. We cannot approach in this article the numerous other questions which call for comment, beyond remarking that His Excellency expressed the opinion that the time was inopportune for the imposition of additional taxation on the community. It would be interesting to find out when the Government thinks it will be opportune. The cost of living is daily advancing and nobody can say that we are enjoying greater facilities, conveniences or comforts than those who lived in the Colony when it was possible to exist on a moderate income. Taxation is certain to come as a greater burden, especially as there is no other Widows and Orphans Fund to grab. We were somewhat astonished to discover that His Excellency failed to offer a word of thanks to those unofficial members who give their time and consideration to the affairs of the Colony and seek to promote its interests and assist the Government in every way, but we may take it that the omission was an oversight which will some day be remedied.

MULA SINGH, a dairyman, residing at 27, Austin Road, Kowloon, was fined \$55 in the Police Court, to-day, for allowing a number of his buffaloes to stray in Des Vaux Road, Kowloon, on the 17th instant, at 11.15 a.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

MR. SHELTON HOOPER'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO THE GOVERNOR.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE PROSECUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—With regard to the wholesale issue of prosecutions by the Building Authority for non-compliance of notices to execute certain repairs to property and which formed the subject of a resolution in the Legislative Council yesterday, I think it only fair to His Excellency the Governor the public should be informed that on the state of affairs being brought to his notice His Excellency at once ordered the withdrawal of all the summonses.

Yours faithfully,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hongkong, 25th September, 1908.

WHERE IS MY WIFE?

AMERICAN-CHINESE WOMAN SUPPOSED TO HAVE ABSCONDED FROM THE COLONY.

A case which should have proved of interest came to a sudden collapse in the Police Court, this afternoon, when the defendant—a San Francisco Chinese woman named Tsang Oi—failed to appear. Tsang Oi was charged with making a false declaration to the Assistant Registrar-General (Mr. Hutchinson) regarding the birth of a certain child.

The alleged facts of the case as they were told to one of our representatives were that Mrs. Tsang Oi, who only recently returned from "God's country," went to Canton and bought a two-months old child. Returning to Hongkong she proceeded to the office of the Registrar-General, and, alleging that the child was her own, born in the Colony, asked for registration papers. The matter was investigated, and the true story was given to the Registrar-General, who caused the woman's arrest.

When the case was called on this afternoon, by Mr. J. R. Wood, the accused did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Wood (to Mr. Hutchinson)—Are you in a position to prove that the child was not born in the Colony?—No.

You are not in a position then to prove that the child was not entitled to be registered here?—No.

His Worship said that even if the facts had been established he was afraid he could not have convicted the woman on the Ordinance.

At this stage Police Sergeant O'Sullivan brought the accused's husband into the courtroom. He was dressed in a black suit of American make, a brown silk shirt, but minus a tie. He could speak English, but he spoke in answer to the magistrate in Chinese.

"Where is your wife?" asked Mr. Wood.

"I don't know," replied the man, looking very uncomfortable.

"Is she going to turn up?" was the next query.

"The last time I saw her she said she would be here on Friday," was the answer.

"But is she coming?" the Court pursued.

The husband replied that he did not know.

Mr. Wood inquired who deposited the bail for her.

Again the husband did not know.

The Court adjourned the case *sine die*. A warrant was issued for the woman's arrest, and the magistrate threatened that if she did not put in an appearance within a week he would forfeit the bail.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Hongkong Government has declared Manila to be infected with cholera.

TOMORROW being the Jewish New Year day, the different Jewish firms in Hongkong will be closed.

A BURGALAR who broke into No. 2, Elgin Street, at an early hour this morning and attempted to leave the premises with \$15 in copper, was, in the Police Court, this morning, sentenced to six months' hard labour.

DETECTIVE Sergeant Murphy prosecuted the comrade—Yun Kai—of the steamer *Tai On*, for giving in return an unstamped receipt for a sum of money which had been paid to him on a quantity of cargo, received on board from the Cheung Shing firm. The case was adjourned *sine die*.

THREE alleged Chinese reformers who were expelled from Haiphong, for, it is reported, taking part in a recent disturbance, arrived in the Colony this morning, by the steamer *Matilde*. They were taken charge of by the police and steps are being taken to send them to their houses.

A MINING lease for a further area of one square mile in Sai Kung district on the south shore of Tolo Harbour has been issued to Sir Paul Chater. It authorises the working of deposits of iron ore. A mining licence has been issued to Mr. Grant Smith for an area of 4.32 acres on the southern portion of Mount Davis.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice Gompertz gave judgment for the defendant in the case in which Charles Nugent and Auguste Daifreine, claiming \$1,000 balance due on money paid for and on behalf of the defendant, Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Otto Kong Siang represented the defendant.

A "BOY," whose time is in the employ of Mr. Z. Bertoloni of the new café, was accused in the Police Court, this morning, of attempting to open a lockfast drawer, which contained \$15 in cash. It was stated that the "boy" saw another person trying to open the drawer with a duplicate key. When discovered, accused threw the key away. Mr. Kong Siang accused \$200 in default a month's hard labour.

The "Paul Beau" Affair.

FRENCH CONSUL'S REPRESENTATIONS AGAINST PROPOSED MASS MEETING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 24th September.

The Paul Beau affair is the absorbing subject in the columns of the native Press from day to day. All the Chinese newspapers in Canton in their issue of to-day contain the following semi-official reference to the case. The report deals first with a despatch from H.E. the Viceroy to the Kwangchow Prefect, of which a free translation reads:—

"A despatch has been received from the French Consul in which he states, 'It having just come to my knowledge that Kong Hung Yuen, a member of the local gentry, is about to convene a public meeting to discuss matters in connection with the Paul Beau arrest case with the object of inciting public feeling, I beg to inform your Excellency of his intent on and hope that you will kindly take steps to stop Kong from carrying out his proposal and forbid him from interfering in the case. Your Excellency is already in possession of all the particulars relating to this case and, of course, the official responsible in dealing with it. I have also reported the case to the French Minister at Peking.'

Following the exact procedure, Colonel Chan, of the Shamshen Guard, on the evening of the 13th instant informed the French Consul of his intended raid on board the *Paul Beau* on her arrival here on the following morning to arrest certain passengers, alleged robbers, and for this action Chan also obtained a letter from the Shamshen Municipal Council.

On the arrival of the vessel on the morning of the 14th Chan boarded the steamer with his men and effected the arrest of the alleged pirates and took them to a sampan. Suddenly, the French Vice-Consul appeared on the scene and caused the prisoners to be released and conveyed back to the steamer.

At present negotiations are being conducted with the French Consul with a view of settling the case and he has also been asked to hand over the robbers, who had been released, but these negotiations are only to be conducted and concluded by officials and neither the gentry nor the people should interfere with them at all. Kong, being a respectable gentleman, should have known better and should not have done what has been alleged against him, viz., the convening of a meeting of the kind stated in the French Consul's communication. You, the Kwangchow Prefect, are now hereby instructed to investigate the alleged charges against Kong, and to report accordingly."

An English version of the Kwangchow Prefect's note to Mr. Kong Hung Yuen transmitting a copy of the viceregal despatch is as follows:—

"I beg to send you herewith enclosed copy of a despatch for your information and hope you will favour me with a reply giving full explanation to be transmitted to the Viceroy as directed."

Translation of Mr. Kong Hui, Yuong's letter to the Kwangchow Prefect:—

"Your despatch enclosing copy of a despatch from the Viceroy re the Paul Beau case, has been received, from which I am quite astonished to learn that I am alleged to have been attempting to convene meetings in connection with the case. In reply, I beg to state that the Paul Beau affair took place on the morning of the 14th instant and I had no knowledge of it until about noon. On the same day I left Canton for Hongkong by the *s.s. Futsan* in the afternoon and did not return to Canton until the 16th by the *s.s. Heungshan*. During this fortnight I have been busily engaged in making arrangements for the wedding of my son, which took place on the 20th instant, and I had no time to do anything outside that. Furthermore, I am resolved to proceed, on the 2nd proximo, by the *s.s. China*, to Shanghai, where I will stay for some time; so that how could I have spared time to remain in Canton and to convene meetings in connection with the Paul Beau case? I beg to declare that I have neither made any attempt to stir up the feelings of the people by calling meetings nor have I heard of any meeting of the kind. I believe that the French Consul will settle the case amicably in no other than a spirit of justice, so that there may be no trouble whatever in consequence and he will have no suspicion as to the alleged intention attributed to me. I pray you, the Kwangchow Prefect, will kindly report to the Viceroy with my foregoing statement and request His Excellency to communicate with the French Consul informing him of these facts so as to avoid misunderstandings."

NEW POST OFFICE.

PROGRESS REPORT.

It is stated in the report on the Public Works Department for 1907, in connection with the new Post Office, that the whole of the walls of the building, except those of the verandahs, had reached a height of from 44 to 74 feet above the level of the first floor and all the frames for the doors and windows on that floor were fixed. The verandah walls were completed to the level of the first floor and some of the moulded base for the balustrade on that floor was set. The dressed granite set in the work amounted to 22,503 cubic feet and a considerable quantity was prepared ready for setting. Granolithic balustrades to the number of 800 were moulded, bringing the total number ready for fixing to 1,850.

The average number of masons employed daily was 108.

The whole of the steelwork for the first floor and the cast iron columns supporting it were fixed, besides 5 cast iron columns for supporting the steelwork of the second floor.

The cement concrete, of which the floor is almost entirely composed, was laid over the whole area with the exception of the east verandah and the timber joists over the Postal Hall were fixed.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

MACKAY TREATY STIPULATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Shen Chai Po."]

Peking, 24th September.

In a memorial to the Throne H.E. Tang Shao-yi urged that steps be taken to give effect to the stipulations provided in the Mackay Treaty in respect of currency reform.

An Imperial edict has been issued approving H.E. Tang's suggestion.

KIAOCHAO.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

[By courtesy of the "Shen Chai Po."]

Peking, 24th September.

The German Minister in Peking has requested the Waiwupu to revise the Customs Tariff for Kiaochow.

The Waiwupu refuses to entertain the suggestion.

[Reuter's.]

Explosion on a French Warship.

LONDON, 23rd September.

The premature explosion of a charge on the French cruiser *Latouche Tréville* at Toulon caused a gun to explode, shattering the turret, and killing fifteen men, two of whom were blown a hundred feet into the air.

The Lancashire Lock-out.

Five hundred and thirty mills in Lancashire are now closed.

The opinion is growing that the lock-out will not quickly be settled.

Later.

Cruisers for Australia.

The British Admiralty have agreed to lend two up-to-date cruisers to Australia for training purposes.

Shipping Disaster.

The barque *Star of Bengal* has been wrecked off the Alaskan Coast.

Nine whites and 101 Chinese and Japanese perished.

V.R.C. ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS.

FIRST DAY.

The annual aquatic sports of the Victoria Recreation Club commenced yesterday afternoon at 5 p.m. before a fairly big gathering, and judging by the close finishes the handicappers have every reason to be satisfied with their handicapping. As usual a lighter was again provided, through the courtesy of the P. & O. to meet the demands for space and soon after the first event took place, the lighter and gallery were pretty well filled. The current running through the harbour yesterday made it very difficult for the swimmers to judge their course in the Half Mile and six out of the eight starters had to be taken out of the water after battling against it for some time. The course set was from the V.R.C., round one of the naval buoys and back, and only two as already stated ever got round the buoy.

The results were as follows:—

1.—HALF-MILE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY. (Open) Two prizes.

1.—C. J. Cooke.

2.—A. E. Thomas (H.M.S. *Tam-r*).

2.—TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP. First and Second in each heat to swim in the final. Two prizes.

1st heat.—S. X started in this heat, which was won by Lopes, with K. X a good second.

2nd heat.—Four entrants only took the water in this event. In spite of his heavy handicap, Carroll swam well and overhauled his competitors quickly in the swim home, just beating Barrett by a touch.

3rd heat.—Five started. R. Gallozzi, the first man to take the water, was never troubled and won easily with Claxton second.

4th heat.—Five again started in this heat. A. J. V. Ribeiro being first and H. J. White second.

5.—TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP. Over 30 years of age. Two prizes.—A. F. Silva Netto, the "go" man, was never challenged from start to finish and won easily with F. W. Daniel second.

4.—FLYING (Two prizes). Two tries each.

The plunging of R. C. W. and C. B. was very good and after tying twice, it was decided for them to contest again to-day for first place.

5.—TEAM RACE.—Two lengths.

This event undoubtedly created the most excitement and in fact the result was a surprise to most of the swimmers and spectators. Towards the end of the race the issue looked doubtful, many expecting W. C. to get home first, but when Carroll took the water and increased the lead for his team, things were altered and the last man in (Sayer) was never troubled.

The winning team constituted:—H. C. Sayer, (Capt.), A. H. Carroll, A. S. Ellis, A. J. V. Ribeiro, J. M. Lopes, C. B. B. J. Barrett and H. J. White.

The sports are being continued to-day as we go to press. We understand His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard has kindly consented to present the prizes to-morrow to the successful swimmers.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

ATTEMPTED INDIRECT MONOPOLY.

CANTON PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S
OBSTRUCTIVE REGULATIONS

DETRIMENTAL TO BRITISH TRADE.

PROTEST BY HONGKONG MERCHANTS.

It is with considerable satisfaction that we are in a position to report that the most important trade to the Colony of Hongkong, viz., the opium trade, has among its exponents representatives who are ever watchful of its best interests and who are equally ready to promote, in keeping an ever-watchful eye over the trend of events calculated to affect the course, at the moment beset by innumerable and serious difficulties, the British merchants engaged in the opium trade in Hongkong, while they primarily and directly protect their own interests, indirectly operate to the advancement of the prosperity of the Colony. Hence it is that we congratulate the firms engaged in the British opium trade in Hongkong upon their sagacity in discovering, in the most recent movement on the part of the Provincial Government at Canton, a tentative endeavour to establish an indirect monopoly in the sale of raw and prepared opium by the issuance of certain obstructive regulations ostensibly for the better control of the retail opium trade, but in reality to create an indirect monopoly whereby, it is a safe presumption, the Government stand to profit in the end.

THE NOTIFICATION.

Through the Board of Reorganisation in Canton, the Provincial Government has just recently issued a notification which has received wide circulation at the capital requiring Hongkong dealers in either raw or prepared opium, or both, to provide themselves with licences to be issued by the Board before they will be allowed to continue to deal in the drug. The regulations issued pursuant to the notification become operative on the 1st day of the 9th moon (25th September, 1908)—that is to-day.

Not only are dealers to be licensed—but smokers, in accordance with local regulations already promulgated under Imperial Edict, must be licensed with the necessary permit before they can indulge in the habit. Clandestine trading in opium, like clandestine smoking, will be visited with severe punishment provided for in the latest of the opium regulations to bear the imprimatur of the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang.

EFFECT OF THE REGULATIONS.

Innocent as the regulations may appear upon a cursory reading their far-reaching effect was put in its true and undisguised light to a member of the staff of this paper by a gentleman placed in high position in relation to the opium trade and whose pronouncements on the subject carry all the weight and importance of a responsible authority.

When asked what effect the enforcement of the Canton regulations would have upon the British Indian trade, with special reference to Hongkong, the gentleman interviewed replied: "The effect would be seriously detrimental to British Indian opium trade. Canton is Hongkong's most important outlet and the Colony suffers accordingly."

"What motive do you think prompted the formulation of the regulations?"

"The desire to create a practical monopoly—not a direct, but an indirect monopoly."

CREATION OF A MONOPOLY.

Asked for an elucidation as to this process by which the monopoly would be created the interviewer was given the following lucid statement and explanatory illustrations.

There must be a certain number of Hongkong dealers in Canton. Assuming that every Hongkong dealer applies for a licence, the number of licence holders will be limited. By the regulations, no applications will be considered from prospective dealers, so that admission is barred against those contemplating entrance into the competitive field of the opium trade. It does not take too keen a perception to discover that where trade is controlled by a limited number of persons or corporations, combination is easily formed and "trusts" created. In the ordinary course, it is reasonable to suppose that the original number of licence-holders will be reduced as individuals or firms go out of business, or death supervenes to thin the ranks of dealers. The narrower the range of licencees the greater the facility for successful combination. The Chinese as a race are *fictile principis* inherently possessed of the power "to combine," as witnesses the enormous powers exercisable by the numerous guilds in Canton itself. Once an opium "Combination" is formed in Canton, a virtual monopoly by the dealers, otherwise the licence-holders, has become an accomplished fact. The members of the "ring" would be in the position then to dictate their terms to importers of opium in Hongkong from whom they, or their brokers, buy the Indian commodity.

PREJUDICIAL TO TRADE.

On fundamental economic principles, every monopoly is prejudicial to trade. To better illustrate the point the current local market for opium may be cited. During the past week or two the price of Beogal opium was advanced \$150 per chest. That of Malwa has seen an even higher appreciation—the phenomenal advance of \$150 per chest having taken place. This inordinate rise is explained by the fact that no more Malwa opium will be sold by the Indian Government until the 1st January, 1909, in conformity with the understanding arrived at between the Governments of Great Britain and China. Against the higher values of Malwa and Beogal opium, the Persian article shows a decrease during the same

period of only \$50 per chest. The disparity to the disadvantage of Persian opium is accounted for by the existence of the Formosan monopoly of the Japanese Government.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Formosa is practically the only Eastern market for Persian opium, and as the Government controls the sale of the drug in the island, it exercises its autocratic power towards importing firms in dictating such purchasing prices as suits the Government to buy for re-sale at a profit to consumers in Formosa.

It becomes evident from the foregoing illustration that the licence-holders in Canton—of the regulations are allowed to become operative—would, in course of time, or as soon as they effect a combine, be in a position analogous to that of the Japanese Government in Formosa. It is even suggested that the Cantonese opium merchants may effectively, and without let or hindrance, boycott the Indian product in favour of the home-grown drug when and if the Hongkong merchants refuse to yield to the terms dictated by the monopolising licence-holders. In the expressive colloquialism employed by one gentleman, in discussing the subject, "when the Cantonese shall have brought us to our knees, we shall be entirely at their mercy."

CHINESE OFFICIALDOM DISTRICTED.

Having regard to the fact that the myrmidons of the Provincial Government, unlike Cien's wife, are not above suspicion, they have in the set of regulations under discussion a ready tool to bring into operation all the devices which open the door to endless squeezes, exactions, and all the forms of extortion which are associated with the lower orders of Chinese officialdom when invested with authority. The regulations, as stated, demand the possession of a licence by a buyer, a seller, or smoker. Every "cake" in a chest must be covered by a licence. Reduced to practice the very multiplicity of licences required renders the machinery for the enforcement of the new law a most cumbersome one. In proportion to its unwieldiness is the harassing difficulty of the purchaser, vendor and dealer of the commodity increased.

There being no facilities, as for instance those existing in Hongkong for the granting of, for example, boat and other licences in Hongkong, under an effective administration in Canton, the nominal ease with which licences are supposedly obtainable can be reached only by tortuous route, at whose every stage it is not improbable a toll will be levied in the form of "tea money"—otherwise expressed in the single word "squeeze." In short, the opium regulations which came into force to-day will let loose a small army of yamen runners on the profitable task of earning their "tea-money" for favours in securing the early issuance of licences to those imperatively in need of them.

MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

We have instanced the effect likely to accrue from the enforcement of the new law relating to the opium trade and opium smoking in Canton. We give below a full and faithful translation of the notification promulgated by the Reorganisation Board, and leave those concerned to consider them from their own points of view. In the meantime it is satisfactory to learn that the leading British merchants engaged in the trade in Hongkong have beset themselves to vigorous action. Among the more important firms to make representations in the matter are:—Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., E. D. Sassoon & Co., E. Pabany, Cawajser, Pallanjer & Co., S. J. David & Co., Tata & Co., and others. The representations have taken the form of a strong protest lodged with H.B.M. acting Consul-General in Canton, a similarly worded communication to the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, and another to the Hongkong Branch of the China Association.

A PRECEDENT.

The signatories to the protest are fortified in the firm attitude they have taken up against the Government of H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen-chun by the existence of a precedent in the squelching of the threatened opium monopoly which the Viceroy of Nanking sought to create within the territory under his administration a little over a year ago. On that occasion it was the Shanghai opium *Aspe* that took the initiative and with the good offices, which they succeeded in establishing, of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking, the Chambers of Commerce and the China Association, the scheme of the Viceroy of Nanking was promptly rendered nugatory. We do not doubt that in the campaign now waged by the Hongkong merchants similar success will attend their efforts.

THE CANTON REGULATIONS.

Following is a translation of the law dealt with in the foregoing criticisms:—

The Chief Justice, the Colonial Treasurer, the President of the Reorganisation Board and the Superintendent of Police of the Province of Kwangtung.

In the matter of issuing a Notification. Whereas in the 32nd year of Kwong Sui we have received an Imperial Decree to the effect that the smoking of opium was prohibited and also the ten rules to be enforced in Kwangtung for the prohibition of smoking submitted by the Administering Department and authorized by the Throne:

It is found that the 5th rule provides that the local Authorities ought to make a clear investigation into the number of shops selling raw and prepared opium in every city, town, village and hamlet, and have them registered; that the Authorities will then have to grant them licences for carrying on the business; that after the investigation has been made, no new shops in the business may be established; that those who go in to buy raw or prepared opium must produce licences for inspection before the opium can be sold to them, and that offenders of these provisions will be severely punished.

Thus, the rule that both the shops who sell raw and prepared opium and those who buy raw and prepared opium must do so under licences, has been adopted and enforced.

It has been found that the opium shops and smokers had in the 31st moon of the previous year been respectively given licences and ordered to obey and observe the rules contained therein.

Now we have received from His Excellency the Viceroy an order to the effect that the opium shops are to be investigated and registered and granted licences, which order ought to be carried out accordingly.

We have had a conference on the subject and have settled the forms of licences for the opium shops and for those who buy opium, and have also settled the scheme for carrying on the business to be given to the buyers and sellers of opium respectively, which forms and scheme have been submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy who has made an order approving of them as submitted and has directed the heads of all the different districts to obey such order with due attention and not to only obey the order in words and disobey it secretly, which will result in severe punishment.

Besides, licences have to be printed and granted by this Reorganization Board, it is suitable to issue a notice for the information of the public.

Now this notice is published with a view that all the raw and prepared opium shops and smokers may be aware of the order.

You must take notice that this investigation is made and that the licences are issued to carry out the rules authorized by the Administering Department.

Now from the 1st day of the 9th moon, all the raw and prepared opium shops and opium smokers must act according to the rules hereafter set forth.

If any one obeys in words and disobeys secretly, carries on private transactions without a licence and against the law and does not retain the counterparts of licences to be delivered up each month, he will be considered as violating the law on purpose, and when he is found out, he will, when prosecuted, be severely punished, have his property seized and himself arrested.

Let every one obey this notice.

RULES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

(1.) The licences for the raw opium shops should be printed in the same form as those for the prepared opium shops and one licence is to be given to each shop for carrying on business, such licences to be renewable once a year without licence fees until the expiration of the limited time for the prohibition of smoking, when it is to be surrendered for cancellation.

After this investigation and registration has been completed, opium shops are only allowed to be shut up and no new one are allowed to be established.

If any one dares to violate the law, privately establishes a shop without applying for a licence and sells opium to buyers without inspecting their licences, the shop thus selling the opium will be seized and the buyers will be arrested when they are once found out or when a true information is received.

(2.) The licences for the purchase of raw opium are issued in three counterparts, the counterpart being kept by this Board for reference, the put for inspection to be detained by the seller, and the principal part to be kept by licensee.

In case the smoker buys raw opium to prepare it himself he must first report distinctly how many balls of raw opium he buys and pay a licence fee according to the quality of the opium in pursuance of Clause 6 of the Regulations submitted by the King Shun Tong, and also according to the number of balls. The licence is then filled up accordingly and issued in two parts.

This licence is only to be used once and a new licence has to be applied for when one is needed so as to prevent double games. Every raw opium shop, when a customer comes to buy raw opium, must clearly inspect the licence in his possession in two parts issued by this Board as to the number of balls of raw opium inserted therein, lest according thereto, detain one part of the licence and return the principal part to the customer.

The counterpart licence detained by shops in Canton and Honan will be audited by a representative from this Reorganization Board, and those in places beyond Canton and Honan by representatives from the respective Magistrate's Yamen, once a month. With regard to places where there are branch offices under deputy officers, the audit will be conducted by representatives from such branch offices. When a representative attends at a raw opium shop to conduct the audit by order, such shop must at once get ready all the counterpart licences and hand them over. Those who do not obey by not handing over the counterpart licences will be dealt with according to the Regulations in force.

(3.) Licences applied for by shops in Canton and Honan will be issued by this Reorganization Board. As to applications made by shops in Districts beyond Canton and Honan, Local Authorities are directed to make a thorough investigation as to the number of shops within their respective jurisdiction, and to have their names and addresses forwarded to this Board for examination in order that licences may be issued for distribution.

(4.) In places in Canton and Honan where the issuing of licences are undertaken by contractors, a smoker in applying for licences for purchasing raw opium must first attend at the

Reorganizing Board, produce the licence for smoking opium and report clearly the amount, to be prepared, and the Board will examine such licence and give him a letter directing him to go to the King Shun Tong to have it exchanged for a licence and to pay a licence fee accordingly.

As to places beyond Canton and Honan where the issuing of licence is undertaken by contractors, the smokers will have to make the report to the Local Authorities who will make the necessary inquiries and give them letters directing them to go to the contractor's office and have it exchanged for licences and pay the necessary fees.

As to places where the licensing is attended to by branch offices under deputy officers or by Local Authorities, the smokers will have to make the report at such branch offices or the Local Authorities, who will make inquiries, receive fees according to Regulations and grant them licences to be kept.

Applicants for licences, who have already undertaken to pay duties and fees, are only required to produce the original business licences for inspection as to the amount of raw opium to be purchased and when the licences are found correct by inspection, a proof is given to be exchanged for licences which are not liable to any fees. Every branch office and Local Authorities, who have issued such proofs has to forward a return of the counterparts of such proofs and of the counterparts surrendered by the raw opium shops to the Reorganization Board and to send a report to the various officers in order that inquiries might be made. Officers having charge of the matter are, when applicants come for licences, to at once make inquiries and to grant the licence without any delay. Contractors, when applicants come for licences can only ask for payment of the fees according to the Regulations and cannot demand any extra amount.

(5.) In calculating the amount of raw opium purchased, one pan is taken as the minimum amount, because of superior raw opium one ball is taken as one pan and of inferior raw opium sixty or seventy balls is taken as one pan. If less than one pan is purchased it is taken as retail, and must be strictly prohibited according to Regulations in order to prevent tricks.

Kwong Sui, 34th year, 8th moon, 9th day, (4th Sept. 1908).

Notice.
SHOPKEEPER AND HIS "CHOW"

WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THE MEAL.

Instead of being a shopkeeper Liu Wong should have been a "brave." Having suddenly cultivated a taste for good things, not to mention a thirst, Liu reached Hongkong the other day and last night skipped for West Point, to wit, Belcher Street. Here he entered a certain house and gave an order for a "chow," which was to be washed down with the best *sheng-chin* wine. After doing his inner man justice, Liu, trying to put on a very surprised look on his countenance, explained that he had been robbed before entering the house. Of course, the waiter did not believe the story. This led to joy and bustle in the house. During the performance a partition fell down as if by itself, a couple of fly-weights left the verandah and accidentally landed on the road, an old opium addict suddenly got up and moved and collapsed and minor other things happened, for which Liu unhappily, was blamed. At an early hour this morning he found himself in a cell at No. 7 Police Station, charged with doing \$10 worth of damage in a certain house in Belcher Street. To be on the safe side, not remembering what had happened on the previous night, Liu pleaded guilty to the charge in the Police Court, this morning. He was fined \$10, and was ordered to pay the complainant \$15 compensation.

MARINE COURT.

BLOWING WHISTLE WITHOUT CAUSE.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Policeman Michael O. Connor charged Chan Fok, master of the private steam launch 6 K, with unlawfully blowing his steam whistle other than for the purpose of navigation at 4.45 p.m. on the 19th instant in the harbour. It was stated by prosecutor that at about 4.45 p.m. on the day in question, he saw defendant's launch crossing the Central Causeway from S. to N. He blew two short blasts, and after an interval of twenty seconds, he repeated two more, and kept on a straight course. He continued blowing two blasts, until eight blasts altogether had been blown. He went under the stern of the *Empress of China*, and made fast to port after gangway, and then blew two more short blasts, after which another two were blown in order to complete his inordinate desire for the shrilly instrument.

Defendant pleaded that he blew the whistle in order to attract the attention of the workmen. Chan had to pay \$25 or spend six months in State lodging.

FAILING TO PROCEED TO ANCHORAGE.
In the same Court, Yan Cheung, master of an unlicensed trading junk, was charged at the instance of P.C. George Bird, with failing to proceed to the anchorage for junks in the harbour on the 24th instant. Defendant admitted the offence.

It was stated by P.C. Bird that at about 2 p.m. yesterday, he saw defendant's junk anchored off the Kowloon Wharf. He proceeded alongside defendant's boat and asked him what he was doing there. The latter gave no reason and could not produce either a licence or a certificate. The German Mail was leaving the wharf at 1.30 p.m. and the defendant was obliged to blow his whistle to warn the defendant, who made no attempt to move out of the way. Later on, he told witnesses that the crew of the junk had been to Hongkong before.

Defendant's statement was to the effect that he had never been to Hongkong before, but that one of his crew was acquainted with the place.

A fine of \$5 was imposed.

Today's
Advertisements.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

M. R. C. PEMBERTON has been appointed
SECRETARY to the Company from
this date.
E. SHELLIM,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1908. [869]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of Members will be held in
the CLUB PAVILION on MONDAY, 28th inst.,
at 5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS.

As set out on the Notice Board.
T. CHEE,
Hon. Sec.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. [871]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of Members, advertised for the 25th inst.,
has been POSTPONED until further notice.
T. CHEE,
Hon. Sec.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. [871]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAIMUN,"
Captain Rosch, will be despatched for the
above Ports on TUESDAY, the 29th inst.,
at 2 o'clock P.M.

A reduction of 20% on First Class Fares to
Fooshow will be made during the Month of
September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. [873]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APOAR,"
Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for
the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 29th inst.,
at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. [873]

NEW LAW COURTS.

PROGRESS IN 1907.

The necessary alterations resulting from the
provision of a third Court were made and the
whole of the walls of the building were com-
pleted up to the level of the second floor. The
colonnade, which practically surrounds the
building, was completed up to the level of the
main cornice and a considerable portion of the
cornice itself was set. The stones composing
the architecture of the colonnade vary from 14 to
15 feet in length, whilst each stone weighs from
about 3 to 3½ tons. Dressed granite aggregat-
ing 28,318 cubic feet, was set in the work and
good progress was made with the carving of the
massive stone figures, etc., which will adorn the
pediment on the west front of the building. Granite balustrades to the number of 50 were
prepared, bringing the total of these ready for
fixing up to 350.

The average number of masons employed
daily was 147.
Most of the steelwork for the second floor was
set and the concrete forming the ceilings of the
first door corridors was laid.

Mr. Chatham reports that tenders for the
joinery and fittings required to complete the
building were called for before the close of the
year.

SPORTING NOTICES.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

The following have been selected to play in
the return match to-morrow, commencing at
2 p.m. on the Cricket Club's ground:—

Mr. R. Hancock's team:—Messrs. R. Hancock
(Capt.), Messrs. W. C. D. Turner, R. E. O.
Bird, A. E. Lanning, Bosman, 3rd Mid. Regt.,
Corpl. Sharp, 3rd Mid. Regt., Lt. E. J. H.
Houghton, 10th Mab., Lt. R. S. Lucy, R.A.,
Messrs. A. A. Claxton, R. O. Hutchison, W.
Edwards, H. R. Makin.

Mr. Pearce's team:—Messrs. T. E. Pearce
(Capt.), H. Hancock, A. W. J. Peake, Lt. G.
R. Home, 3rd Mid. Regt., Capt. H. M. Beasley,
R.A., Mr. E. A. Fowler, Capt. A. E. Hooper,
A.D.C., Messrs. R. C. Wicheil, A. P. Dashwood,
Capt. Garbutt, R.A., Messrs. E. B. Reed, A. O.
Brown.

Kowloon Cricket Club v. E. E. Telegraph
Co.—These teams will meet in a friendly game
to-morrow on the Kowloon Ground at 2.15.
The following will represent the home team:—
Major Chitty, Lieut. Broderick, Lieut.
Richardson, J. P. Robinson, S. Lightfoot, J.
Irvine, W. Dixon, J. H. Mead (Capt.), H. Bur-
gess, J. Blackburn, and H. C. Clements.

HOCKEY.

Mr. H. L. Garrett's XI. v. Kowloon C.C.
These teams met on the ground of the latter
on Thursday; both sides were strongly repre-
sented and a very fast and interesting game
was witnessed, which resulted in a victory for
Mr. Garrett's team by 2 goals to nil.

TENNIS.

Kowloon Cricket Club Championship—
Semi-Final—R. Kilmessack v. S. Green; the
latter won the first set 6-0; but Kilmessack
soon recovered and took the next three sets
6-4, 6-3, thus qualifying for the final. Mr.
Jordan acted as referee.

Intimations.

YOU MAY BUY
FROM US A

VICTOR



AT
\$2 per week.

CALL AND HEAR
OUR

LATEST
RECORDS,

IMPROVED
MACHINES

AND THE

MARVELLOUS
AUXETOPHONE

THE
ROBINSON
PIANO
CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd August—1908

KOWLOON
HOTEL.

"THE CATCH OF THE
COLD SEASON."

MUSICAL DINNERS

EVERY

SATURDAY at 8 P.M.

SPECIAL MENU.

STRING BAND

IN ATTENDANCE.

DANCING

at 9.30 P.M.

G. CHAYTOR. O. E. OWEN.

Manager. Proprietor.

Opening 25th September, 1908.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London-Bank T.T.	109 3/16
Do. demand	109 1/8
Do. 4 months sight	109 1/8
France-Bank T.T.	109 3/16
Do. demand	109 1/8
Do. 4 months sight	109 1/8
Germany-Bank T.T.	109 3/16
Do. demand	109 1/8
Do. 4 months sight	109 1/8
India T.T.	109 3/16
Do. demand	109 1/8
Do. 4 months sight	109 1/8
Shanghai-Bank T.T.	109 3/16
Do. demand	109 1/8
Do. 4 months sight	109 1/8
Japan-Bank T.T.	109 3/16
Do. demand	109 1/8
Do. 4 months sight	109 1/8

Buying.

4 months sight L/O.	109 3/16
6 months sight L/O.	109 3/16
30 days sight San Francisco & New York.	109 3/16
4 months sight do.	109 3/16
30 days sight Sydney & Melbourne.	109 3/16
4 months sight France.	109 3/16
6 months sight Germany.	109 3/16
Bar Silver.	109 3/16
Bank of England rate.	109 3/16
Sovereign.	109 3/16

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:	
Malwa New	109 3/16
Old	109 3/16
Older	109 3/16
Oldest	109 3/16
Patna New	109 3/16
Old	109 3/16
Benares New	109 3/16
Old	109 3/16
Perian (Paper)	109 3/16

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (Hongkong Mail) 27th inst.	
Indian (Kutchin) 28th inst.	
French (Calcutta) 28th inst.	

The *s.s. Catalpa* sailed from Keelung yesterday for Hongkong via Manila.

The *Hea Line's s.s. Bismarck* from Middlesbrough, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

The *G. N. s.s. Minnesota* will sail from Shanghai on 26th inst., and is due here on 29th inst.

The *C. P. R. Co's s.s. Lennox* left Yokohama at 1 p.m. on 24th inst. for Victoria and Vancouver.

The *C. P. R. Co's s.s. Glenfarg* left Vancouver, p.m. on 23rd inst., for Hongkong via the usual ports of Call.

The Imperial German Mail *s.s. Prinz Sigismund* left Sydney on 22nd inst., and may be expected here on 14th prox.

The Imperial German Mail *s.s. Prinz Regent Luitpold*, which left here on 26th ult., at noon, arrived at Genoa on 23rd inst., at 6 p.m.

The *M. M. Co's s.s. Calcutta*, with the French mail of the 30th ult., and mails from London of the 29th ult., will leave Saigon on 25th inst., at 5 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on 28th inst., and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 24th at 6.00 p.m.—Red South Cloud hoisted, (indicates a typhoon beyond 300 miles to the south of the Colony).

On the 25th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen quickly in Manila, and fallen moderately over the Northern and Western shores of the China Sea.

The typhoon is probably situated about midway between the W. coast of Luzon and the Paracels. Its course, towards W.N.W., appears to be maintained.

Pressure has increased moderately over N.E. Japan. It is highest in a band extending from Central China to E. Japan.

N.E. winds, strong to a gale, may be expected in the Formosa Channel and bad weather over the N. part of the China Sea.

'Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, probably increasing to a fresh gale to-morrow; fair to squally with rain.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong to a gale.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N. to N.E. gale.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, A. P. Ulderup, 24th Sept., Haiphong and Hoibow 23rd Sept., Gen. and Pigs.—J. & Co.	
Taishan, Br. s.s., 1,122, J. T. Laing, 25th Sept., Hong Kong 22nd Sept., Coal.—B. & Co.	
Vandalla, Ger. s.s., 4,230, Harberg, 25th Sept., Shanghai 22nd Sept., Gen.—H. A. L.	
Kwange, Br. s.s., 1,228, A. Stoll, 25th Sept., Canton 24th Sept., Gen.—B. & Co.	
Cheong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,456, V. McClymont, 24th Sept., Canton 24th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. Somerville, 25th Sept., Manila 22nd Sept., Gen.—B. & Co.	

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Longgang, for Manila.

Hal nsh, for Swatow.

Forwarit, for Singapore.

Taishan, for Canton.

Kwachee, for Swatow.

Shachin, for Swatow.

Hanoi, for Kwong-chow-wan.

Helm, for Hoibow.

Departures.

28th August— <i>Glenavon</i> , <i>Sardinia</i> , <i>Sumatra</i> , <i>Touva</i> , 1st September— <i>Allypans</i> , <i>Judra</i> , <i>Samha</i> , <i>Agammon</i> , <i>Bendal</i> , <i>Tanaka</i> , <i>Soya</i> , <i>Mau</i> , <i>Ching Wo</i> , 4th September— <i>Wray</i> , <i>Castle</i> , <i>Surga</i> , <i>C. Ford</i> , <i>Larkin</i> , <i>Cylon</i> , <i>Mara</i> , <i>Glenharri</i> , <i>Hylon</i> , <i>Kanganga</i> , <i>Blaga</i> , <i>Pishawar</i> , 8th September— <i>Bendal</i> , <i>Blaga</i> , <i>Calcutta</i> , <i>El Kaniara</i> , <i>Zilam</i> , <i>Konang</i> , <i>Si</i> , 11th September— <i>Armand</i> , <i>Bahk</i> , <i>Kama</i> , <i>Mara</i> , <i>Dionia</i> , <i>Glanai</i> , <i>Nubla</i> , <i>Poon</i> , 15th September— <i>Banavon</i> , <i>Koranna</i> , <i>Manaua</i> , <i>Telama</i> , <i>chui</i> , <i>Prins</i> , <i>Alta</i> , <i>Peking</i> , 18th September— <i>Nippon</i> , <i>Canton</i> , <i>Dundighir</i> , <i>Polynezie</i> , <i>Sangambila</i> , <i>Glenharri</i> , <i>Hakala</i> , <i>Mara</i> , <i>Kawachi</i> , <i>Mara</i> , <i>Macdon</i> , <i>Prins</i> , <i>Regent</i> , <i>Luitpold</i> , 22nd September— <i>Schwytzh</i> , <i>Prins</i> , <i>Amiral</i> , <i>Oly</i> .	
Arrivals at Home—28th August— <i>Sado</i> , <i>Mara</i> , 1st September— <i>Manaua</i> , <i>Moyna</i> , <i>Prins</i> , <i>Ludwig</i> , 4th September— <i>Brigance</i> , <i>Touva</i> , 7th September— <i>Socotra</i> , 8th September— <i>Ching Wo</i> , <i>Touva</i> , 11th September— <i>Si</i> , <i>Samha</i> , <i>Durkand</i> , <i>Agammon</i> , <i>Sardinia</i> , 15th September— <i>Banavon</i> , <i>Koranna</i> , <i>Manaua</i> , <i>Telama</i> , <i>chui</i> , <i>Prins</i> , <i>Alta</i> , <i>Peking</i> , 18th September— <i>Nippon</i> , <i>Canton</i> , <i>Dundighir</i> , <i>Polynezie</i> , <i>Sangambila</i> , <i>Glenharri</i> , <i>Hakala</i> , <i>Mara</i> , <i>Kawachi</i> , <i>Mara</i> , <i>Macdon</i> , <i>Prins</i> , <i>Regent</i> , <i>Luitpold</i> , 22nd September— <i>Schwytzh</i> , <i>Prins</i> , <i>Amiral</i> , <i>Oly</i> .	

Passenger departures.

Per *Zilam*, for Shanghai—*Mara*, *Oly*, *Vandalla*, *Marquardt*, *G. F. Rheket*, *J. P. Vincen*, *L. T. Jones*, *Long Shing*, *Ng Chung*, *Hoi*, *Kam Kung Shing*, *E. H. Barret*, *M. Angelo*, *E. Veallio*, *M. Bacer*, *Mrs. S. L. Graves*, *Mr. and Mrs. R. Macdonald*, *Mrs. J. Monteiro*, *Miss Almeida*, *Mrs. B. Wiedemann*, *Mr. and Mrs. A. Levett*, *Mr. and Mrs. Duggan*, *Mr. and Mrs. S. Cross*, *For Wray*, *Castle*, *Surga*, *C. Ford*, *Larkin*, *Cylon*, *Mara*, *Glenharri*, *Hylon*, *Kanganga*, *Blaga*, *Pishawar*, *8th September*, *Bendal*, *Blaga*, *Calcutta*, *El Kaniara*, *Zilam*, *Konang*, *Si*, 11th September—*Armand*, *Bahk*, *Kama*, *Mara*, *Dionia*, *Glanai*, *Nubla*, *Poon*, 15th September—*Banavon*, *Koranna*, *Manaua*, *Telama*, *chui*, *Prins*, *Alta*, *Peking*, 18th September—*Nippon*, *Canton*, *Dundighir*, *Polynezie*, *Sangambila*, *Glenharri*, *Hakala*, *Mara*, *Kawachi*, *Mara*, *Macdon*, *Prins*, *Regent*, *Luitpold*, 22nd September—*Schwytzh*, *Prins*, *Amiral*, *Oly*.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Alisacraig, Br. s.s., 1,065, D. Moody, 30th Aug., Haiphong 27th Aug., and Singapore 30th Aug., Gen. & Co.

Agolia, Ger. s.s., 1,001, C. Kumpel, 22nd Sept., Bangkok 13th Sept., and Hoibow 20th Sept., Rice.—B. & Co.

Arabia, Ger. s.s., 2,868, C. Neumann, 21st Sept., Portland, Or. 18th Aug., and Nagasaki 16th Sept., Flour.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

Bonlawers, Br. s.s., 2,520, H. W. Bees, 23rd Sept., Moji 18th Sept., Coal.—G. & Co.

Capri, Ital. s.s., 2,778, D. Podest, 5th Sept., Bombay 17th Aug., and Singapore 30th Aug., Gen. & Co.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Kysen, 9th Sept., Haiphong 5th Sept., and Hoibow 8th, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Catherine, Apar. Br. s.s., 1,730, W. D. A. Thomas, 23rd Sept., Calcutta 6th Sept., Penang and Singapore 1th, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,142, J. Warrack, 23rd Sept., Haiphong 18th Sept., and Hoibow 22nd, Gen.—B. & Co.

China, Br. s.s., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 8th Sept., San Francisco 18th Aug., Honolulu 4th, Yokohama 6th Sept., Kobe 7th, Nagasaki 9th, and Manila 16th, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Chowla, Ger. s.s., 1,055, C. Reher, 22nd Sept., Bangkok and Swatow 21st Sept., Rice and Timber.—B. & Co.

Chunyang, Br. s.s., 1,410, W. E. Sauer, 18th Sept., Sourabaya 8th Sept., Sugar.—J. M. & Co.

Courfield, Br. s.s., 4,897, J. Wiseman, 25th May, Moji 20th May, Coal.—M. B. K. Co.

Daijin, Jap. s.s., 902, I. Sakurai, 24th Sept., Swatow 23rd Sept., Gen.—S. K. Dakohai, Br. s.s., 2,59, Koss, 23rd Sept., from San Francisco, Kerosine Oil.—S. O. Co.

Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,567, J. Jenkins, 16th Sept., Saigon 12th Sept., Gen.—Man Fat Co.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 17th Sept., Vancouver, B.C., 26th Aug., and Shanghai 14th Sept., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fitzpatrick, Br. s.s., Williams, 10th Sept., Penang 30th Aug., Gen.—Order.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 530, H. Flugel, 21st Sept., Sydney 8th Aug., and Palau 15th Sept., Copra.—M. & Co.

Hallamshire, Br. s.s., 2,856, C. Elliott, 21st Sept., Moji 16th Sept., Coal.—Order.

Harhart, Br. s.s., 2,488, C. E. Beggall, 20th Sept., Moji 14th Sept., Coal.—Order.

Helene, Ger. s.s., 771, J. Jensen, 24th Sept., Swatow 23rd Sept., Gen.—J. & Co.

Helopoli, Br. s.s., 2,077, J. W. Martin, 18th Sept., from Tain-wan-lao, Ballast.—G. & Co.

Hongmoh, Br. s.s., 2,555, R. S. Bainbridge, 24th Sept., Singapore 18th Sept., Gen.—Chinese.

Hupei, Br. s.s., 1,274, G. J. Spink, 10th Sept., Hoibow 9th Sept., Gen.—B. & Co.

Inveric, Br. s.s., 1,131, Boyd, 10th Sept., Seattle and Manila 6th Sept., Flour.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Kaiberg, Ger. s.s., 646, Henk, 21st Sept., Macao 21st Sept., Mats.—J. & Co.

Macaw, Ger. s.s., 995, R. G. Zollner, 24th Sept., Bangkok 10th Sept., Rice and Salt.—M. & Co.

Manchuria, Am. s.s., 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 20th Sept., San Francisco 25th Aug., and Shanghai 17th Sept., Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,169, P. E. Christensen, 20th Sept., Salina Cruz 17th Aug., Ballast.—C. C. S. Co.

Montaner, Am. s.s., 2,211, C. Camus, 4th Sept., Manila 1st Sept., Ballast.—Master.

Montenglo, Br. s.s., 6,165, W. Davison, 9th Sept., Vancouver 15th Aug., and Shanghai 6th Sept., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Orie, Br. s.s., 2,206, G. Madrell, 24th Sept., Moji 17th Sept., Coal.—B. & Co.

Quinta, Ger. s.s., 987, F. Frann, 21st Sept., Samrang (Java) 11th Sept., Sugar.—S. & Co.

Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,835, Robinson, 14th Sept., Sourabaya 7th Sept., Sugar.—B. & Co.

Sierra Blanca, Br. s.s., 2,318, H. de Gruchy, 20th Sept., Manila (Iloilo) 17th Sept., Ballast.—Order.

Taishun, Ch. s.s., 1,264, Klopfer, 24th Sept., Canton 2d Sept., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,340, J. Williamson, 17th Sept., Saigon 11th Sept., Gen.—W. & Fat Sing.

Tosa, Jap. s.s., 3,610, J. Nagao, 16th Sept., Seattle 18th Aug., via Victoria, Yokohama, Kobe, Moji and Shanghai 11th Sept., Mails, Tea and Gen.—N. Y. K.

Waishing, Br. s.s., 1,170, W. F. Richard, 21st Sept., Wakamatsu 16th Sept., Coal.—J. M. & Co.

Zafro, Br. s.s., 1,619, R. Rodger, 22nd Sept., Manila 19th Sept., Sugar, Hemp and Gen.—S. T. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Eclipse, Br. 4-masted bark, 2,668, J. White, 11th Sept., Canton 10th Sept., Ballast.—S. O. Co.

Juteopolis, Br. ship, 2,840, Stewart, 5th Jan., San Francisco 5th April, Case Oil.—S. O. Co.

King George, Br. ship, 2,057, Tucker, 7th Aug., Canton 6th Aug., Ballast.—S. O. Co.

The Ships Passed Canal.

28th August—*Glenavon*, *Sardinia*, *Sumatra*, *Touva*, 1st September—*Allypans*, *Judra*, *Samha*, *Agammon*, *Bendal*, *Tanaka*, *Soya*, *Mau*, *Ching Wo*, 4th September—*Wray*, *Castle*, *Surga*, *C. Ford*, *Larkin*, *Cylon*, *Mara*, *Glenharri*, *Hylon*, *Kanganga*, *Blaga*, *Pishawar*, 8th September—*Bendal*, *Blaga*, *Calcutta*, *El Kaniara*, *Zilam*, *Konang*, *Si*, 11th September—*Armand*, *Bahk*, *Kama*, *Mara*, *Dionia*, *Glanai*, *Nubla*, *Poon*, 15th September—*Banavon*, *Koranna*, *Manaua*, *Telama*, *chui*, *Prins*, *Alta*, *Peking*, 18th September—*Nippon*, *Canton*, *Dundighir*, *Polynezie*, *Sangambila*, *Glenharri*, *Hakala*, *Mara*, *Kawachi*, *Mara*, *Macdon*, *Prins*, *Regent*, *Luitpold*, 22nd September—*Schwytzh*, *Prins*, *Amiral*, *Oly*.

Arrivals at Home—28th August—*Sado*, *Mara*, 1st September—*Manaua*, *Moyna*, *Prins*, *Ludwig*, 4th September—*Brigance*, *Touva*, 7th September—*Socotra*, 8th September—*Ching Wo*, *Touva*, 11th September—*Si*, *Samha*, *Durkand*, *Agammon*, *Sardinia*, 15th September—*Banavon*, *Koranna*, *Manaua*, *Telama*, *chui*, *Prins*, *Alta*, *Peking*, 18th September—*Nippon*, *Canton*, *Dundighir*, *Polynezie*, *Sangambila*, *Glenharri*, *Hakala*, *Mara*, *Kawachi*, *Mara*, *Macdon*, *Prins*, *Regent*, *Luitpold*, 22nd September—*Schwytzh*, *Prins*, *Amiral*, *Oly*.

